

Commonwealth Institute of Helminthology
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OSWALDOCRUZIA (NEMATODA)

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COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF HELMINTHOLOGY



64—Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

- f. BAYLIS, H. A.—“On a collection of nematodes from Malayan reptile (Ser. 10), XI (66), 615-633. [1933.]

(f) A collection of reptilian nematodes made by Mr. Purvis in the Malay States contains five new species, viz., *Zanclophorus purvisi*, *Camallanus octorugatus* and *Oswaldocruzia malayana* from the tortoise *Heosemys grandis*; *Monhysterides testudinicola* from *Trionyx cartilagineus* and *Kalicephalus obesus* from *Elaphe flavolineata*. R.T.L.

36—Journal of Parasitology.

- d. WALTON, A. C.—“The Nematoda as parasites of Amphibia. II.” XXI (1), 27-30. [1935.]

(36d) Walton reviews the nematodes of Amphibia which belong to the Filarioidea, Spiruroidea, Strongyloidea, Dioctophymoidea and Trichinelloidea and adds a host list. The new species *Camallanus pipientis* from *Rana pipiens*, *Oswaldocruzia (bilateralis) natalensis* from *Rana delandii* and *Capillaria brevicollis* and *C. inequalis* from *Triturus viridescens* are described. R.T.L.

187—Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde.

- a. HSÜ, H. F.—“A study of some Strongyloidea and Spiruroidea from French Indo-China and of *Thelazia chungkingensis* Hsü, 1933 from China.” VII (5), 570-600. [1935.]

(187a) Among the 5 species of Strongyloidea and 9 of Spiruroidea described by Hsü is one new genus *Pulmostrongylus* t. sp. *P. fengi* n. sp. from the mongoose *Herpestes urva* and 5 new species, viz., *Oswaldocruzia hoepflii* from a toad, *Dictyocaulus khawi* from the pig, *Thelazia chui* from a falcon, *T. tonkinensis* from a crow and *Rictularia houdemeri* from *Viverra zibetha*.

409—Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.

- a. LENT, H. & FREITAS, J. F. TEIXEIRA DE—“Sobre uma nova especie do genero *Oswaldocruzia* Travassos, 1917.” xxx (3), 379-386. [1935.]

(409a) A new species, *Oswaldocruzia brasiliensis*, is described by Lent & Freitas from the intestine of *Drymobius bifossatus* from Brazil. The authors separate the 15 previously described species of the genus into two groups on the size and character of the spicules. The new species lies between these two groups and has short trifurcate spicules furnished with a small apical membrane. D.O.M.

640—Revista Medico-Cirurgica do Brasil.

- e. TRAVASSOS, L.—“Alguns novos generos e especies de Trichostrongylidae.” XLIII (11), 345-361. [1935.]

78—Transactions of the American Microscopical Society.

- e. INGLES, L. G., 1936.—“Worm parasites of California Amphibia.” 55 (1), 73-92.

(78e) Nineteen species of helminths have been collected from amphibia in California: of these ten are described as new. The introduced bullfrog has only two of its parasites in California and has not acquired any of the species which are present in native frogs.

The new species are as follows: *Megalodiscus microphagus*, *Gorgodorina aurora*, *Haematoloechus buttensis*, *Glypthelmins shastai*, *Brachycoelium lynchi*, *Halipegus aspina*, *Crepidobothrium olor*, *Rhabdias joaquinensis*, *Oswaldocruzia (Oswaldocruzia) waltoni*, *Spironoura pretiosa*. R.T.L.

475—Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College.

- a. SANDGROUND, J. H., 1936.—“Scientific results of an expedition to rain forest regions in Eastern Africa. VI. Nematoda.” 79 (6), 341-366.

(475a) A small collection of reptilian nematodes from Kenya provides one new genus and 5 new species, viz., (i) *Paraspirura mabuyae* n. g., n. sp. occurs in the stomach of *Mabuya brevicollis* in Kenya. The genus *Paraspirura* shows closest affinity to Spirurinae or to Habronematinae according to the interpretation of the narrow flange-like membranes connecting the lips as interlabia. The new genus differs from *Spirura* on account of the absence

of labial lobes, the presence of labial teeth and the shape of the buccal cavity. Except for *Hedruris* there is no genus in the Spiruridae with representatives in reptiles. (ii) *Abreviata* (*Polydelphyoptera*) *poecilometra* n. sp. from *Cercopithecus mitis kibonotensis*. Its most outstanding features are the presence of a sixth pair of post-anal papillae and the surprising variation in the number and mode of origin of the uteri. (iii) *Oswaldocruzia loveridgei* n. sp. from *Siaphos kilimensis* resembles most nearly *O. brasiliensis*. The new species is based on the form of the spicules and the terminal branching of the dorsal ray. (iv) *Pharyngodon mabuyae* n. sp. from *Mabuya varia varia*. (v) *Thelandros seurati* n. sp. from *Acontias perrevali*. In Sandground's view the genus *Thelandros* could be better classified as a subgenus of *Pharyngodon*. The paper concludes with a discussion of the host range of the genus *Strongyluris*. R.T.L.

179—Bulletin of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology. Zoological Series.

- b. HSÜ, H. F. & CHOW, C. Y., 1938.—“Notes on three species of Strongyloidea (Nematoda) from Germany.” 8 (2), 115-110.

(179b) Hsü & Chow redescribe 3 nematodes which they found in Germany. *Pseudalius inflexus* from *Phocaena phocaena* was interesting in that the 4 submedian cephalic papillae are associated with double nerve endings. In the lateral lobes of the bursa, they have seen an extra papilla and there is a pair of papillae in the dorsal lobe. A specific diagnosis of *Torynurus convolutus* from *Phocaena phocaena* can be made by examination of the papillary terminations of the bursal lobes, there being only a single one in each lateral lobe. There is a pair on the dorsal lobe and the ventral lobe is represented only by 2 papillary terminations. There are papillae on the tail of the female. The condition of the dorsal ray in *Oswaldocruzia molgeta* from *Molge vulgaris* is specific, there being a well defined pair of lateral branches and the tip is deeply bifurcated, each branch dividing deeply again. P.A.C.

365—Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.

- g. FREITAS, J. F. TEIXEIRA DE & LENT, H., 1938.—“Novo nematodeo parasito de rã sul-americana.” 33 (4), 477-479.

272 — LIVRO JUBILAR DO PROFESSOR LAURO TRAVASSOS. [cont.] Editado para comemorar o 25° aniversario de suas actividades scientificas (1913-1938). Rio de Janeiro, 1938, xx+589 pp.

- bw. PÉREZ VIGUERAS, I., 1938.—“Nota sobre algunos nematodes parasitos nuevos de Cuba.” pp. 501-508.

(272bw) Pérez Vigueras adds to Cuban helminthology *Laurotravassoxyuris travassosi* n. g., n. sp. in the fish *Holacanthus tricolor* and *Travassozolaimus travassosi* n. g., n. sp. in the reptilian *Chamaeleolis chamaeleontides*; both genera are Oxyuridae. *Oswaldocruzia lenteixeirai* n. sp. from *Hyla septentrionalis* and *Cheilospirura multipapillosa* n. sp. in *Botaurus lentiginosus lentiginosus*. R.T.L.

141—Lingnan Science Journal.

- a. KOO, S. Y., 1939.—“Nematode parasites of *Bufo melanostictus*, the common toad, from Canton.” 18 (2), 143-154.

(141a) Six nematode species are described from the common toad, *Bufo melanostictus*, from Canton. No cestode or trematode species was found. Of the nematodes recorded *Oswaldocruzia* (O.) *heparia* n. sp. and *Spironoura pectinospiculata* n. sp. are new. R.T.L.

264—Chinese Medical Journal. Supplement.

- i. CHOW, C. Y., 1940.—“Note on a new nematode, *Oswaldocruzia zeipingensis* n. sp. from toad.” No. 3, 292-294.

303—Lloydia.

- a. REIBER, R. J., BYRD, E. E. & PARKER, M. V., 1940.—“Certain new and already known nematodes from Amphibia and Reptilia.” 3 (2), 125-144.

(303a) From a survey of amphibians and reptiles of the southern United States, Reiber et al. have collected 15 species of nematodes, 7 of which are new to science. The new species are: *Oswaldocruzia* (*Oswaldocruzia*) *curyceae* n. sp. from *Eurycea guttolineata*; *Kalicephalus floridanus* n. sp. and *Physaloptera variegata* n. sp. from *Coluber constrictor constrictor*; *Oxysomatium georgianum* n. sp. from *Rana pipiens*; *Strongyluris ranæ* n. sp. from *Rana catesbeiana*; *Spironoura hylæ* n. sp. from *Hyla cinerea cinerea*; and *S. spiculata* n. sp. from *Rana grylio*. A.E.F.



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193—Current Science.

- a. LAL, M. B., 1942.—“The occurrence of the nematode genus *Oswaldocruzia* in India.” 11 (8), p. 345.

(193a) Lal briefly reports the finding of a species of *Oswaldocruzia* in *Bufo melanostictus* at Lucknow. This is the first record of the genus in India. A.E.F.

242—Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia.

- b. JOHNSTON, T. H. & SIMPSON, E. R., 1943.—“Some nematodes from Australian frogs.” 66 (2), 172–179.

(242b) Johnston & Simpson describe the following new species of nematodes from Australian frogs: *Oswaldocruzia limnodynastes* n.sp., *Spironoura hylae* n.sp., *Cosmocerca limnodynastes* n.sp., *C. australiensis* n.sp., *C. propinqua* n.sp., and *Rhabdias hylae* n.sp. New hosts are also recorded for *Physaloptera confusa* larvae. A.E.F.

98—Current Science.

- a. LAL, M. B., 1944.—“A new amphibian trichostrongylid.” 13 (4), 104–105.

(98a) Lal describes and figures *Oswaldocruzia* (*Oswaldocruzia*) *indica* n.sp. from the intestine of *Bufo melanostictus*. It differs from *O. filiformis* and *O. subauricularis*, its nearest congeners, in the shape of the spicules and dorsal ray, and in the smaller size of the eggs. A.E.F.

- 1002—SKRYABIN, K. I., SHIKHOBALOVA, N. P., SCHULZ, R. S., POPOVA, T. I., BOEV, S. N. & DELYAMURE, S. L., 1952.—[Descriptive catalogue of parasitic nematodes. Vol. 3. Strongylata.] Moscow: Izdatelstvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 890 pp. [In Russian.]

In the third volume of Skryabin's “Descriptive Catalogue of Parasitic Nematodes” the Strongylata are surveyed by Skryabin, Shikhobalova, Schulz, Popova, Boev & Delyamure

as joint authors but various individuals are responsible for different sections and items. Formal definitions and differential keys are provided for the taxonomic groups. The species of each genus are arranged alphabetically with their synonymy, hosts, habitat and geographical distribution. The main text covers 890 pages including 289 pages of illustrations. There are also indexes of the genera and species mentioned in the volume and a bibliography of 1,433 titles. [Various subfamilies, tribes, genera and species are quoted as named by individuals in 1952 but there is no indication whether they are recorded here for the first time or taken from other publications not given in the list of references.] Popova, 1952, is or was responsible for: Chabertiinae n.subf., Zoniolaiminae n.subf. of Cloacinidae, and Sauricolinae n.subf. of Trichonematidae; the division of Trichonematinae into three tribes, Trichonemateae, Cyliodropharyngeae, Gyaloccephaleae; the division of Murshidiinae into three tribes, Murshidiaceae, Pharyngostromyaleae and Theilerinae; and for a revised definition of *Gelanostrongylus* Popova, 1952, type *Macropostrongylus macrostoma* Davey & Wood, 1938. Skryabin & Shikhobalova have created in 1952 a new family Ollulanidae and five new subfamilies Cheiropteronomatinae, Cooperiinae, Filarinematinae, Noctiinae and Oswaldocruziinae: they also add the following new tribes, viz., Filicapitea to Trichostrongyliinae; Microstrongylea to Cheiropteronomatinae; Hyostrongylea and Trichohelicea to Cooperiinae; Stunkardionemateae to Nematodirinae; and Viannaia, Viannellea and Pseudoheligmomostomateae to an emended Viannaiinae Neveu-Lemaire, 1934. Skryabin & Schulz, 1952 are responsible for a new subfamily Haemonchinae and make Longistriatinae a new subfamily in the Heligmosomatidae with two new tribes Longistriateae and Avellariaeae. Skryabin & Shikhobalova add Acanthostromyalea, Heligmonellea, Murielea, Pudicea and Squamastrongylea and Schulz a further tribe Impalaia. *Heligmodontostoma* n.g. is proposed by Skryabin & Schulz for a species *H. microti* described by Schulz in 1929 from *Microtus* sp. [not traced]. Delyamure adds a new subfamily Halocercinae to the subfamilies of Pseudaliidae. Other apparently new records are: in Halocercinae, *Delamurella hyperoodoni* n.g., n.sp. Gubanov, 1952 from *Hyperoodon ampollatus*; in Heligmosomatidae, *Mammanidula asperocutis* n.g., n.sp. Sadvovskaya, 1952 from *Sorex* sp.; here named for the first time *Spiculopteragia alcis* n.sp. Schulz, Kadenazii, Evranova & Schal'dybin, 1952 in *Alces alces alces*, *A. a. bedfordi* and *Capreolus capreolus*. *Skryabinagia* Kasimov, 1942 (a subgenus of *Ostertagia*) is raised to generic rank by Altaev, 1952 who adds *S. dagestanica* n.sp. [not described] from *Ovis aries*. Skryabin & Schulz give *Oswaldocruzia goezei* as a new name for *O. filiformis* (Goeze, 1782) of Travassos, 1917, which they do not consider to be identical with Goeze's original species which is listed separately as *O. filiformis* (Goeze, 1782) sp. inq. Seven species catalogued under *Macropostrongylus* are transferred later in the volume to *Gelanostrongylus*. *Heligmosomoides travassosi* Schulz, 1926 and *Nematospira turgida* Walton, 1923 are transferred to *Heligmosomum* as new combinations.

R.T.L.
C.V.D.

283—Revista Brasileira de Biologia.

- a. FREITAS, J. F. TEIXEIRA DE, 1955.—“Nota sobre a fauna helmintológica de répteis brasileiros.” 15 (3), 279–284.

(283a) Reporting species from Rio de Janeiro, Freitas notes that *Hastospiculum digiticaudum* n.sp. from the snake *Philodryas aestivus* is unique among the species of the genus in having caudal alae on the male which do not reach down to the tail tip. Some measurements and drawings are given for *Oswaldocruzia subauricularis* from the lizard *Enyalus catenatus* and for *Falcaustra mascula* from the snake *Leimadophis poecilogyrus*. These constitute new host records. M.MCK.

- g. FREITAS, J. F. TEIXEIRA DE, 1956.—“Observações sobre as espécies sul-americanas do gênero *Oswaldocruzia* Travassos, 1917 (Nematoda, Strongyloidea).” *16* (3), 309-315.

(284g) The characteristics of the four species of *Oswaldocruzia* which occur in South America are succinctly annotated and their measurements are tabulated. *O. subauricularis* and *O. brasiliensis* are figured. R.T.L.

- 2085—JOHN, B., 1957. [Department of Zoology & Comparative Anatomy, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, Wales.] “The chromosomes of zooparasites. II. *Oswaldocruzia filiformis* (Nematoda: Trichostrongylidae).” *Chromosoma, Berlin*, **9** (1), 61-68.

John studied the chromosomes of *Oswaldocruzia filiformis* and found ten autosomes in the diploid complement with, in addition, a sex (X) univalent in the male and two such chromosomes in the female. The segregation of the unpaired X is variable which suggests that the XO system is of recent origin. The meiotic centromere may divide before the first anaphase and the nuclei of the gonadal epithelium are endopolyploid, originating by endo-mitosis.

W. G. Inglis

- *993—ROSKAM, J. & DELEIXHE, A., 1959. “Le problème de la distomatose humaine en Belgique.” *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique*, **24** (1), 113-122.

- 2451—CHABAUD, A. G. & BRYGOO, E. R., 1962. “Nématodes parasites de caméléons malgaches. Deuxième note.” *Annales de Parasitologie Humaine et Comparée*, **37** (4), 569-602.

Chabaud & Brygoo continuing studies on the nematodes in chameleons of Madagascar, describe the following new species. *Raillietinema travassosi* n.sp. from *Chamaeleo nasutus* is a large species with about 5 eggs in its uteri and a gubernaculum nearly as long as the spicules. *R. vicarians* n.sp. from *C. gallus* has about 12 eggs and the spicules and gubernaculum are very short. *R. deblocki* n.sp. and *R. dupuisi* n.sp. from *C. parsonii* both have short gubernacula and long spicules but the former has about 24 eggs and the latter about 5 eggs and 2 to 4 larvae. *R. oligoenos* n.sp. from *C. minor* has only 1 to 2 eggs, a tiny gubernaculum and average sized spicules. *Oswaldocruzia legendrei* n.sp. from *C. brevicornis* (type host), *C. lateralis* and *Brookesia superciliaris* has an oesophagus constricted in the middle and the female tail with 2 small tubercles in addition to a terminal point. The spicules are without accessory points and the 2 ventral points are symmetrical and hook-shaped. *Pharyngodon dimorpha* n.sp. from *C. pardalis* and *Hoplurus cyclurus* [type host not indicated but the authors suggest it may be primarily a lizard parasite] is similar to certain Australian forms but the larva and the male have small, transparent, cephalic alae and a complex chitinous structure supports the genital cone. *Thelandros meridionalis* n.sp. from *Hoplurus* sp. (type host), *H. cyclurus*, *Acrantophis dumerilii*, *C. verrucosus* and *C. lateralis* is distinguished by the chitinous ornamentation surrounding the anus in the male and the 2 partially fused, post-anal papillae in the mid-ventral line of the male tail. *Foleyella brevicauda* n.sp. from *C. brevicornis* and *C. parsonii* is close to *F. furcata* but has a longer oesophagus, oval sheaths surround the microfilariae and the appearance of the alae and caudal papillae are distinctive. In addition to the new species, *Rhabdias gemellipara* and *Falcaustra golvani* were found in *C. brevicornis*, and *Strongyluris radaadyi* in *Zonosaurus maximus*; these are new host records. The authors discuss at length the host and geographical distribution of the 20 species found during 530 autopsies of 17 species of chameleons from 54 localities in Madagascar. R.C.A.

- 659—YUEN, P. H., 1963. “Three nematodes from Malayan amphibians including a new genus and two new species.” *Journal of Helminthology*, **37** (1/2), 145-158.

Batrachostongylus longispiculus n.g., n.sp. from the intestine of *Megophrys nasuta* of Malaya is assigned to the Trichostrongylidae although it has certain characteristics of the Strongylidae. The body is filiform with a slightly expanded head end bearing a rudimentary leaf crown. The small buccal cavity contains a single cuticularized plate. The dorsal lobe of the bursa is highly developed and the spicules are thin and equal. The vulva is behind the middle of the body and a gubernaculum is present. *Oswaldocruzia hoepplii* is described from specimens from the intestines of *Bufo melanostictus*, *Rana macrodon* and *R. cancrivora* of Singapore; this is the first record of this species in Malaya. *Abbreviata bufonis* n.sp. from the intestines and stomach of *Bufo asper* of Malaya is close to *A. bancrofti* but the size of the egg and the number of sessile pericloacal papillae are different. R.C.A.

- 661—YUEN, P. H., 1963. “A new species of *Oswaldocruzia* Travassos (Nematoda-Trichostrongylidae) from a Malayan frog.” *Parasitology*, **53** (1/2), 85-88.

Oswaldocruzia rohdei n.sp. from the small intestine of *Rana macrodon* in Malaya is distinguished chiefly by a well developed outgrowth overlapping the vulva. The author states that although *O. socialis* has a similar structure it is much less developed than in the new species. The massive spicules (260 to 320 μ in length), the undivided head vesicle, the long broad cervical alae and the prominent longitudinal striations are said to be characteristic of *O. rohdei*. R.C.A.

1512—HÖRCHNER, F., 1963. "Zur Parasitenfauna der Chameleontidae und Agamidae (Squamata)." *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 22 (6), 537-544.

Six lizards (various species of *Agama*) and 76 chameleons (various species of *Chamaeleo*) were examined for helminths; the animals had died immediately or several months after arrival in Berlin from Mozambique and Tanzania. *Oswaldocruzia chameleonis* n.sp., *Oochoristica agamiae*, *Africana anticeps* and *Abbreviata* sp. were found in the latter and *O. agamiae*, *Strongyluris brevicaudata* and *A. baylisi* in the former. The new species was found in the stomach and adjoining section of intestine of one *C. jacksoni* and one *C. biteniatus* and is described and figured. It differs from other species of *Oswaldocruzia* in body length (males 5-7.2 and females 8-15.4 mm.) and spicule length (both 195-225 μ), and from *O. legendrei*, the only other species of this genus known from chameleons, in that both spicules are split into 5 branches and there are 4 small papillae at the genital conus, the female tails are also different.

K.R.

1034—MORAVEC, F., 1963. "Přispěvek k poznání helmintofauny našich plazů." *Spisy přír. Fak. Univ. Brně*, No. 446, pp. 353-396. [English & Russian summaries pp. 394-396.]

147 specimens of *Lacerta agilis*, *L. viridis*, *L. vivipara*, *Ablepharus pannonicus*, *Anguis fragilis*, *Natrix natrix*, *N. tessellata*, *Coronella austriaca* and *Vipera berus* from different parts of Czechoslovakia were examined and 14 species of trematodes (3 larval), 1 of cestodes, 15 of nematodes (4 larval) and *Gordius* sp. (pseudoparasitic in *L. vivipara*) were recovered. The annotated list comprises brief descriptions and illustrations for some of the helminths, including *Agamospirura* sp. 1 and sp. 2 (larvae) from the gut of *N. natrix* and *V. berus* respectively. 9 species are new for Czechoslovakia and the following are new host records; *L. agilis* for *Pleurogenoides medians*, *N. tessellata* for *Azygia lucii* and *Camallanus truncatus*, and *N. natrix* for *Oswaldocruzia bialata*. The occurrence of *Cosmocerca* sp. and of *Euryhormis squamula* metacercariae in the gut of *N. natrix* are thought to be accidental. The fauna is discussed in relation to host diet.

G.I.P.

4111—BARUŠ, V. & OTERO, A. C., 1968. "*Freitasia teixeirai* gen. n. et sp. n. and other nematodes parasitizing *Anolis equestris* (Squamata: Iguanidae)." *Folia parasit., Praha*, 15 (1), 41-54.

A total of 7 species of nematodes were recovered from *Anolis equestris* from various localities in Cuba. *Oswaldocruzia anolisi* n.sp. from the stomach and intestine differs from the European and Asiatic species of the genus with cuticular cervical alae in the shape of its spicules. *Freitasia teixeirai* n.g., n.sp., from the small intestine differs from other genera of the subfamily Rhabdochoninae in its long vestibule, and a key to the genera of the subfamily is provided. *Cyrtosomum longicaudatum* from the large intestine, *Physaloptera squamatae* from the stomach, *Oswaldofilaria brevicaudata* from the body cavity and *Piratuba* sp. are reported from this host for the first time. *Porrocaecum* sp. larvae are also reported from the pulmonary and abdominal cavity.

L.F.K.

4515—SELLERS, L. G., 1971. "Three helminths recovered from *Anolis carolinensis*." *J. Parasit.*, 57 (2), 355.

Urotrema wardi found in 38 of 124 *Anolis carolinensis* in Florida, USA, represents new host and geographical records. *Oswaldocruzia pipiens* from one of 200 *A. carolinensis* in Louisiana, USA, is a new host record. *Oochoristica anolis* was recovered from 2 of 200 *A. carolinensis* in Louisiana.

C.W.G.

2849—KOZÁK, A., 1971. [The nematode fauna of frogs from the lowlands of the river Tisa.] "Die Nematodenfauna der Frösche der Theissbene." *Helminthologia*, Year 1969, 10, 285-295. [De, en, ru] Helminthological Inst., Slovakian Acad. of Sciences, Košice, Czechoslovakia.

Fifteen nematode species were recovered from 977 anurans belonging to 11 species, collected in the lowland regions of the river Tisa, Czechoslovakia. The following were new records for Czechoslovakia: *Apleetana itaeanaensis* and *Oswaldocruzia ivanitskyi* in *Bufo viridis*; *A. kutassi* in *B. viridis* and *B. bufo*; *A. stromi* in *B. bufo*; and *Neorailletnema praeputiale* in *B. bufo*, *Rana esculenta*, *R. arvalis*, *R. temporaria*, *Bombina bombina* and *Pelobates fuscus*. The male of *A. stromi* is described for the first time. M.R.N.S.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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The following bibliographies are obtainable from the
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- 1 *Cysticercus ovis* and *Taenia ovis*
59 references covering 1932-69. £0.50 (\$1.30)
- 2 *Taenia saginata* and *T. solium* in Lebanon, Turkey and Yugoslavia
50 references covering 1932-69. £0.50 (\$1.30)
- 3 Helminthology in Iraq
71 references covering 1932-69. £0.70 (\$1.80)
- 4 Humpsores (Stephanofilariasis) in domestic animals
71 references covering 1932-69. £0.70 (\$1.80)
- 5 Skin lesions in domestic animals caused by *Elacophora*, *Rhabditis* & *Parafilaria*
55 references covering 1932-69. £0.50 (\$1.30)
- 6 Helminths and plant nematodes of Morocco
111 references covering 1932-70. £1.00 (\$2.60)
- 7 *Angiostrongylus*
210 references covering 1932-71. £2.70 (\$7.00)
- 8 Factors influencing the development of *Ascaris* eggs
120 references covering 1932-71. £1.20 (\$3.10)
- 9 Helminths in archaeological and pre-historic deposits
32 references covering 1910-72. £0.50 (\$1.30)
- 10 Neurological involvement in *Trichinella spiralis* infection of man
51 references covering 1932-70. £0.60 (\$1.60)
- 11 White tip disease (*Aphelenchoides besseyi*) of rice in Africa and the tropics
150 references covering 1913-72. £2.40 (\$6.20)

Suggestions of topics suitable for future bibliographies will be welcomed.
Prices include postage by surface mail.

12. Helminths in dog in Japan, (including selected articles since 1932)
86 references covering 1960-72. £1.00 (\$2.60)
13. Nematodes on soybean (*Glycine max*)
181 references covering 1932-70. £2.30 (\$6.00)
14. *Oswaldocruzia* (Nematoda)
29 references covering 1930-73. £0.50 (\$1.30)

11.2



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF RESEARCH

Submitted by [Name] to the Department of Physics, University of Chicago, for the year ending [Date]

1. [Title of the first section]

2. [Title of the second section]

3. [Title of the third section]

4. [Title of the fourth section]

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13. [Title of the thirteenth section]

14. [Title of the fourteenth section]

15. [Title of the fifteenth section]

16. [Title of the sixteenth section]

17. [Title of the seventeenth section]

18. [Title of the eighteenth section]

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

	Period covered	Number of References	Price \$ £	
1. <u>Cysticercus ovis</u> and <u>Taenia ovis</u>	1932-69	59	1.30	0.50
2. <u>Taenia saginata</u> and <u>T. solium</u> in Lebanon, Turkey and Yugoslavia	1932-69	50	1.30	0.50
3. Helminthology in Iraq	1932-69	71	1.80	0.70
4. Humpsore (Stephanofilariasis) in domestic animals	1932-69	71	1.80	0.70
5. Skin lesions in domestic animals caused by <u>Elaeophora</u> , <u>Rhabditis</u> & <u>Parafilaria</u>	1932-69	55	1.30	0.50
6. Helminths and plant nematodes of Morocco	1932-70	111	2.60	1.00
7. <u>Angiostrongylus</u>	1932-71	210	7.00	2.70
8. Factors influencing the development of <u>Ascaris</u> eggs	1932-71	120	3.10	1.20
9. Helminths in archaeological and pre-historic deposits	1910-72	32	1.30	0.50
10. Neurological involvement in <u>Trichinella</u> <u>spiralis</u> infection in man	1932-70	51	1.60	0.60
11. White tip disease (<u>Aphelenchoides besseyi</u>) of rice in Africa and the tropics	1913-72	150	6.20	2.40
12. Helminths in dogs in Japan	1960-72	89	2.60	1.00
13. Nematodes on soybean (<u>Glycine max</u>)	1932-72	184	5.70	2.20
14. <u>Oswaldocruzia</u> (Nematoda)	1930-73	29	1.30	0.50
15. Transmission of plant viruses by nematodes	1930-73	120	3.10	1.20
16. Plant nematology in Venezuela	1932-72	21	1.30	0.50
17. <u>Diorchis</u>	1931-72	46	3.10	1.20

These bibliographies are available from the Commonwealth Institute of Helminthology, The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, AL1 3EW, Herts, England.

